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applications of this democracy. He traces first its development through colonial days and the revolution, through the framing and subsequent interpretation of the Constitution, and through the course of our early foreign relations. He then follows it through the later period of industrial development and economic change, examining it with relation to slavery, to the public lands, to immigration, and to education. The book is important as a popular presentation of crucial periods in our history, in their relation to the fundamental principles on which the government was founded; and as a keen critical analysis of our institutions, which must in coming years evolve a new economic democracy to supplement the old political democracy.

C. S. T.

History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919. (The Lengthened Shadow of One Man.) By Philip Alexander Bruce, LL.B., LL.D. (New York: The Macmillan Company, c. 1920. Vol. 1, pp. XIV, 376; Vol. 2, pp. 395.)

These are the first two volumes of a Centennial history of the University of Virginia, the full story of which is to be told "as a succession of periods—each period growing out of the preceding one, but dissimilar in length, in problems, and in achievements." The two volumes at hand will be of interest not only to graduates of the university, but to all students of education in America in the early part of the last century.

An introductory chapter is devoted to Thomas Jefferson's political principles' religious views, love of science, and taste for architecture. The first of the nine periods into which the entire work is to be divided tells of Jefferson's life-long faith in education and of his many efforts to arouse interest in the project of a state university for Virginia. The second period is that of "Germination," telling the story of the beginnings of the academy and of the college. "The Building of the University" is the third period. Of more general interest is the fourth period, the "Formative and

Experimental Stage, 1825-1842." which is valuable for the light it throws on the social history of the period as well as for its account of the development of the university.

C. S. T.

A Tour Through Indiana in 1840: The Diary of John Parsons of Petersburg, Virginia. Edited by Kate Milner Rabb. (New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. 1920. pp 391).

The reader of this diary, kept by a young man of twenty-three, just graduated from college, must agree with the editor that, had the author lived, "his education, his native brilliancy, his charming personality, would certainly have insured him success and position." The work is marked by a spontaneity which few diaries achieve, and one wonders to what extent the young traveler wrote for his own amusement, or whether he realized that he was leaving for posterity a valuable document. For aside from the charm of the narrative, the work has considerable historical value.

The year of the author's journey was the year of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, and there are many interesting sidelights on the partisanship of the time. But the chief value of the diary is in its pictures of the social life and customs of middle-western cities of the forties, and of conditions of literary culture. The writer was keenly interested in education and in literature, as well as in human nature, and was fortunate in having letters of introduction to circles in which he could see a different phase of mid-century American life from that which has been described by so many other travelers.

C. S. T.

The United States in Our Own Times, 1865-1920. By Paul L. Haworth, Ph.D. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. c. 1920. pp. VIII, 563).

This is a well-written and impartial attempt to cover the entire history of the United States since the Civil War. Chief emphasis is laid on political history, for, says the author in the Preface, "after all, the business of govern-